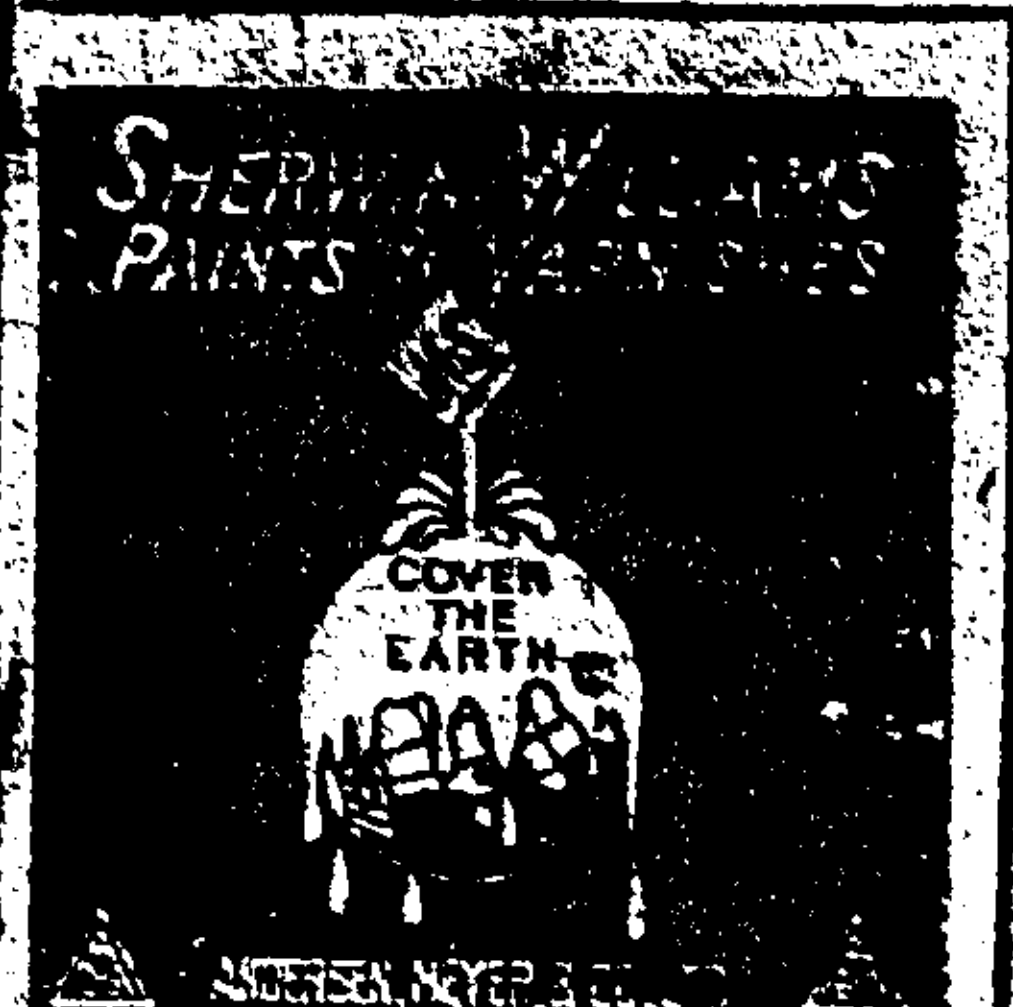


The Hongkong Telegraph



FOUNDED 1851 三拜禮 號六十五月七癸癸 WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1922 日三初月六

THE LOSS OF THE "EGYPT"

Captain Collier's Evidence.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 25.
At the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the P. & O. liner Egypt, Captain Collier gave evidence that prior to the putting off of the boat he saw officers on the port boat-deck getting firemen and trimmers out of the boat. He did not see whether there were any Indians and he did not notice any revolver shooting or knife. When witness was dragged into a lifeboat, he took command. He was given a revolver by Captain Carr, which he was told had been used to fire over the heads of the crew to compel them to make way for the ladies.
Replying to a representative of the Amalgamated Marine Workers, Capt. Collier said Lascars were best fitted for work on the London-Bombay route, and there was not much to choose in case of accidents between Lascars, properly led, and whites. The accident to the Egypt was abnormal. Even if the crew were entirely white, the loss of life would have been the same, as it was mostly attributable to a list, preventing access to the boats.
Capt. Collier explained that the confusion whereby the crews of the boats were not at their proper stations was due to a desire to get out of the ship before she turned turtle. Pressed to explain the want of discipline, Capt. Collier replied "They were simply terrified, not merely the natives but many Europeans." He added that the passengers jumped overboard from all angles before the ship turned turtle. Everybody seemed to be crouching in terror. He himself was on the bridge and wondered how he was going to get away.
The Chief Officer, Mr. Cartwright, said that two days before the collision he gave the Lascars boat-drill for ten minutes. He did not think the men would have gone to their stations better if there had been more boat-drill at Tilbury.
Lascars Useless.
Mr. Cartwright said that at the time of the collision, when the order to put stations was given, he was unable to find the Lascars. He was of opinion that discipline failed because everything was so sudden. The human element must be taken into account. The Lascars whom he saw after they were picked up were terror-stricken and useless. The whites were not terror-stricken, but were jumpy and nervous. It was the work of the white officers, quarter-masters, engineers and stewards that enabled the boats to be put out.
The enquiry was adjourned.

PEACE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The Menace of Fanatical Nationalism.

London, July 25.
His Majesty the King sent a message welcoming the International Peace Congress, opened at the Mansion House, and attended by 500 delegates representing over twenty nations, wishing it success in its efforts in the cause of universal peace.
The Right Hon. Mr. H.A.L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, said the maintenance of peace and goodwill throughout the world was the primary aim of British policy. He intimated that the British Government desired Germany to apply for admission to the League of Nations this year. He declared that the greatest of all present dangers was the spirit of fanatical nationalism which was a growing menace to peace in Asia and probably the most formidable peril with which the future of civilisation was assailed.

ANOTHER SCUTTLING OF A GREEK STEAMER.

King's Bench Upholds Insurance Co.

London, July 25.
Another case of a scuttling of a Greek steamer came before the King's Bench Court. (A previous case was reported in a cable of June 24). Two Greek merchants and shipowners sued the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company to recover insurance in respect of the Jollanda, which was abandoned in the Goodwins in December 1920.
Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that the vessel, which was insured for £50,000, was not worth more than a third, and gave judgment, with costs, for the defendants, who contended that the ship had been scuttled by the engineer with the privity of the plaintiffs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Kent Beats Surrey; Yorkshire Beats Notts.

London, July 25.
At Blackheath, Kent beat Surrey by ten wickets.
At Nottingham, Yorks beat Notts by five wickets. In their second innings Notts were dismissed for 74, Robinson taking five wickets for 20 and Roy Kilner five for 14.
[The effect of the above two results is to give Yorks a fractional lead in the championship].
At Eastbourne, Somerset beat Sussex by three wickets.
At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester beat Gloucester by two wickets.

GERMAN REPUBLIC'S DEFENCE LAW.

Bavaria's Antagonism.

Berlin, July 25.
A serious crisis is threatened by the Bavarian Government's refusal integrally to execute the Reichstag's new law for the defence of the Republic by omitting certain vital clauses from its decree concerning same.
The action is regarded as a direct challenge to the central Government. Newspapers say that the Bavarian Government is entering a most dangerous path, possibly leading to civil war.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Australian Davis Cup Team Reaches New York.

New York, July 25.
The Australian Davis Cup team has arrived.

IRREGULARS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

Train Attacked.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 25.
A train conveying sixty prisoners from Wexford to Dublin was ambushed at Killurin by irregulars. Passengers went into a panic, lying on the floor. The escort repulsed the assailants after three quarters of an hour's fighting. Two of the escort were killed and seven wounded.

STEEL SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Advantages of Lloyd's Revised Rules.

London, July 25.
The revised rules for the construction of steel ships approved by the Committee of Lloyd's to operate from January 13, include reductions in material in the sides of vessels and increases in the decks, producing a combination which economises weight and material.

VODKA PROHIBITION.

To Be Cancelled.

Moscow, July 25.
A decree authorising the sale of vodka, which has been prohibited since the outbreak of the war, is being issued on August 1st, and is anticipated with some misgiving. The manufacture and sale will be a State monopoly.

MAJOR BLAKE'S FLIGHT.

Crash in Landing, but Nobody Hurt.

Karachi, July 25.
The aviator, Major Blake, flying to Lahore, crashed in landing at Sibi, eighty miles south-east of Quetta. Nobody was hurt. The under-carriage was smashed. Major Blake will probably be detained six days.

IRISH POLITICAL DISPUTE.

Foreign Minister Resigns.

London, July 25.
Mr. Gavan Duffy, Free State Foreign Minister, has resigned on account of opposition to the Government's policy on "grave and urgent issues," although he agrees with the Government's military policy.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN DUTCH CONSTITUTION.

Promise to the New States-General.

The Hague, July 25.
At the opening of the States-General, Queen Wilhelmina said that measures to meet the dissolved Chamber's demand for important changes in the Constitution would be introduced without delay.

THE SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TURF.

Won by Descendant of the Tetrarch.

London, July 25.
The Steward's Cup resulted: Tetrameter (10-1), 1. Night Patrol (50-1), 2. Morning Light (10-1), 3. Thirty ran. Won by four lengths, a head separating second and third.

COLLISION WITH COMMUNISTS.

German Student Lynched.

Berlin, July 25.
The student who shot the communist at Klausental as mentioned yesterday was lynched by the crowd, and was taken to hospital dying.

NO PERMIT.

Chinese Firm Fined.

The large consignment of 21,340 bags of rice and paddy recently exported by the firm of Wo Fat Sing to Canton was not endorsed by any declaration to the Imports and Exports office, in consequence of which the firm was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Lau Pan, a boilermaker, living at Shanghai Street, Yau-mah, was murdered whilst returning to his home early this morning. His body, bearing the evidence of a brutal attack, was found by the police in a pathway at Chi Liu Village, near Samshui, and removed to the Mortuary. There were multiple stab wounds on the head and chest.

Mr. N. L. Smith, the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, said it was not a case of very great importance, but he would like it to be known that it was an offence. The point was that firms must know that they could not export rice without the proper permit. In the instance under review, information regarding the lack of the permit was received by the Department after the rice had been exported. They had the manifest, but not the declaration forms. This was not done anywhere in the world and Hongkong could not be an exception. A business man, established in the Colony for many years, the Chinese who represented the Company in the case, pleaded ignorance of the fact that a permit was necessary. He thought that an exception to the general rule existed in the case of exportation to Canton. His Worship: What nonsense! If you were here from the country for only two days you might say that. But you are a business man, and you should have known.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Branch of Union for Singapore.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, July 25.
A meeting of representatives of various communities decided to take steps for the formation of a branch of the League of Nations Union.

STRAITS TENNIS.

A Japanese Victory.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, July 25.
The Japanese player Honda beat Dean, the S.C.C. Champion, in the final of the Singapore Open Championship by 6/2, 6/3. He represents Singapore in the finals of the Malayan Singles championship at Kuala Lumpur in August.

TO PROMOTE TRADE.

U. S. Official Visiting China.

Peking, July 25.—Mr. C. H. Huston, the United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, will shortly lead an expedition to American, Russian and Japanese fur real estates, with a party of scientists, aboard the Coastguard cutter Majava. Mr. Huston, accompanied by several members of the party, will subsequently visit Europe in the interests of trade promotion. The party is remaining in China from August 22nd, reaching Manila about September 15th, visiting Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai and Canton.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL SECRETARY.

Leaves for Manila.

Shanghai, July 25.—Mr. Denby and party sail for Manila to-day. The transport Henderson has been overhauled, anticipating that it may encounter a typhoon. The Henderson will be escorted by the U.S.S. Huron, with Admiral Strauss aboard. Mr. Denby will inspect the fortifications and naval establishments at Manila and Olongapo, probably determining on drastic reductions in the naval establishment in the Philippines, which are contemplated as a result of the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN TIENTSIN.

No Foreign Cases.

Tientsin, July 25.—Several cases of cholera have occurred here, and there have been some deaths, including a houseboy employed by a foreign family in the French Concession. There are no cases amongst foreigners so far. The heavy rains of the past few days are likely to improve health conditions, as well as saving the surrounding crops.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT IN TIENTSIN.

Japanese Shop Raided.

Tientsin, July 25.—Five Mukden soldiery last evening raided a shop in the Japanese Concession, after which there was an exciting chase. The French police finally wounded and captured the ringleader who had fired several shots on his pursuers, wounding one civilian.—Reuter.

TRADE MARKS.

New Chinese Department.

Peking, July 25.—The Ministry of Commerce has established a special Department for the registration of trade marks, under the control of Li Cheng.—Reuter.

YANGTZE PATROL.

New U.S. Naval Commander.

Shanghai, July 25.—Rear Admiral Paul H. B. Smith arrived here yesterday. He is succeeding Admiral Hall, commanding the Yangtze Patrol.—Reuter.

SUN YAT-SEN'S FUTURE.

May Escape to Macao.

HIS SON'S ACTIVITIES.

What will become of Sun Yat-sen? He is reported at present to be sick aboard the cruiser Wing Fung, and the prevailing belief is that when he learns definitely of the defeat of the expeditionary army, on the return of which he has been relying for help, he will be compelled, through lack of support, to leave Canton. In this connection, reports have reached of his finding a haven of refuge in Macao.
Certain negotiations which are said to be taking place in the Portuguese colony lend colour to the belief that Dr. Sun may eventually escape thither. An important circumstance in this connection is that Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat-sen, who was until the recent upheaval Mayor of Canton, is at present in Macao. It will be recalled that when the trouble broke out in Canton he escaped to Hongkong disguised as a coolie. It now transpires that he later proceeded to Macao, where he is at present living with his mother. Sun Yat-sen's first (and divorced) wife, according to current reports, Sun Fo is now in indirect negotiation with the Macao Government for the purpose of acting as mediator between the Labour Guilds and the Government, the labour problem created by the recent disturbances not having yet been settled. With this end in view, it is said that Sun Fo is also in communication with Chan Ping-sang (the former President of the Chinese Seamen's Union, who was recently banished from Hongkong) who happens to be the Chairman of the society established to seek redress on behalf of the Chinese in connection with the recent trouble in the Portuguese Colony. It is believed that if Sun Fo succeeds in his move and is able to secure the return of the Chinese labourers to Macao, he will ask, as a *quid pro quo*, that his father, Sun Yat-sen, and followers be permitted to take refuge in Macao.

Regarding the settlement of the points raised by the recent disturbances, we hear that the Macao Government has declined to dispose of the matter on the lines adopted by the Hongkong Government in the seamen's strike, stating that any compensation paid to the dependents of those killed or wounded must be made through a charitable organisation, and not directly by the Government; and, with regard to the re-establishing of the suppressed Guilds, that application must be made later, when, if the Guilds' regulations are found to be in accordance with the law, the question of re-opening will be favourably considered.

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"CERTAINLY NOT!"

No Bail in Armed Robbery Cases.

In the case of the armed robbery on the Wing Lee Yuen firm, of No. 17, Des Voeux Road West, on the 21st instant, Mr. R. E. A. Webster, who represented one of the two suspects arrested, applied for a remand at the Police Court this morning.

Detective-Inspector John Grant said that while he had no objection to the application, he would prefer that the case be concluded at the Police Court in time for its commitment to the next Sessions. The case against Mr. Webster's client was stated by the Inspector to be very clear, but this was not so as regards the second prisoner.
A remand until August 1st was granted by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who, in reply to another application by Mr. Webster, had said: "In an armed robbery? Certainly not!"

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Northern Squadron Moves.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The cruisers Hoi Chi, Shao Ho, Hoi Sun and Yung Chang, which have been neutral in the recent disputes, have left their anchorages off Lin Fa Hill and have gone to moorings off the light-house outside the Bocca Tigris Fort.

It is reported that Hung Shih, commander of the flagship Wing Fung (where Sun Yat-sen is still aboard) and two officers have called on the Admiral of the Hoi Chi and stated that as all their subordinates had been bribed and were being closely watched by Sun's officers, they were unable to comply with the request that they should join the main fleet on the 24th instant, but that the Choyee and the Yuchang will join as soon as opportunity permits.

A report from Shih Hing states that some of Sun Yat-sen's supporters have subscribed about half a million dollars for the purpose of enlisting all the bandits and pirates along the West River and in the south-eastern districts of the province, with a view to capturing Shui Hing as a base.

A report from Shih Hing states that the fighting power of the right wing and the central force of General Hsu Shun-chi's Army is now practically nil. Only the left wing appears able to take the offensive and it is moving against Yuen Yuen. About fifteen battalions have been despatched from Canton to strengthen the defence lines there.

Commander Kwok Kwok-hung reports from Wuchow that all the bandits and pirates in the vicinity have been suppressed and that traffic conditions are now much easier.

FLOCKING TO PEKING?

Peking, July 17.—Members of Parliament are daily arriving in Peking; they are optimistic regarding the opening on August 1.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mr. C. W. Anderson has resigned his position with the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.—Page 4.
Over fifty large rooms are to be let in the old Astor House Hotel Building.—Page 4.
"A Romance of Happy Valley" is being screened at the Kowloon Theatre to-night.—Page 12.
An auction sale of three lots of Crown Land takes place at the P.W.D. offices on Monday.—Page 4.
Westinghouse fans are advertised on page 4.
The s.s. Bengloe has arrived from Europe and consignees are given the usual notice on page 5.
The Bank Line announces to consignees the arrival of the s.s. Halerio.—Page 5.
Messrs. Manners and Backhouse advise consignees that the m.s. Afrika is now unloading cargo.—Page 5.

LISTEN!

Things don't just turn up in this world. Advertise for customers.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.61. Temperature:—67. Humidity:—66.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.07 p.m.

NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS. Call Flag "L."

Tugs, Barges, Light Draft and High Speed Vessels and Motor Craft.

Sole Agents for "KELVIN MOTORS."

Phones—
Works.....K31
Manager.....K633

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Complete stock. Best terms. Immediate delivery.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
HING LUNG T. Phone 513

PIANO FOR HIRE

at moderate Prices.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

194A Wanchai Road.
PHONE 2127.

MASSAGE HALL.

WYNDHAM STREET.

MRS. H. MORITA.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MRS. H. SUGA
MR. U. SUGA
No. 11, D'Aguilar Street, 2nd Floor.

JAPANESE PRIVATE MASSAGE.

Mrs. URUNOYE c/o MATOUBARA
Telephone No. 405.
Apply 2nd Floor
10 Queen's Road, Central.

A PODICURE AND MANICURE

Mrs. N. Truchio
31 Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG PRINTING OFFICE
First Floor, Room 12.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APOI & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all irregularities. The hands of Ladies always keep a secret. Martin's Pills to the bone, so that the body is free of any irregularity of the system. A timely dose may be administered. Those who use them remain all the time, healthy and beautiful. All the time, healthy and beautiful. All the time, healthy and beautiful.

MARTIN'S APOI & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.

Telephone K. 754
No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon.
Back of Star Theatre.
ENTERTAINMENT EXPERT MASSAGE.
HAND & ELECTRIC.
Also at patients' residence by arrangement.

MASSAGE EXPERTS.

HARRY FURUKAWA.
AND K. SAKAI.
10, WYNDHAM STREET.

MEE CHEUNG.

Have you ever been bothered with a photo of yourself or your children? If not, you will be, if you go to

MEE CHEUNG
Ice House Street.
Every photo we turn out is a picture. Beautiful, Artistic, Permanent.

We have come to stay.

THE MING YUEN STUDIO CO.
has opened their new studio at 142-144, Middle Avenue (Opp. Hotel) and will offer 25% discount to all visitors. (For One Week.)
The most up-to-date Studio in Hongkong. See our specimens and ask for Price List. Telephone 4218.

K-673 H. K. 4002

FOR HIRE

MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR LORRIES

PASSENGERS FREIGHT OR BUILDING MATERIALS

TAKEN TO ALL PARTS OF COLONY.

DOMINION MOTOR TRANSPORT.

REEVES & CO.
146, PRAYA EAST
PHONES { 4002
 { K-673

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., manufacturing and refitting opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.

ROUGH HANDLING OF FREIGHT.

Mr. Denby's Serious Charge.

Speaking in Japan; Mr. E. Denby, U. S. Secretary for the Navy, said:—

"Aside from national defence, we must carry a good portion at least of our commerce under our own flag, or suffer the constant annoyances and impediments that ensue when our goods are carried under the flag of other nations. Instances have been known of the deliberate rough-handling of American freight to prejudice foreign markets against it. No such instances, I am happy to say, have I ever heard of in connection with the Japanese merchant marine. It is difficult for one who thinks so much in terms of ships and loves ships as I do, to understand how any company could so abuse itself as to fail to discharge an honorable duty entrusted to it. When I put my goods aboard a foreign ship, and pay the freight for their transportation, I have a right to safe and careful handling of those goods, and if I do not get it I cannot avoid a feeling of deep resentment."

A Possible Cause of War.

"It is such things as that whereby trade may be indirectly the cause of war. I hope neither the Shipping Board of the United States, nor any private company operating vessels under our flag, will ever so demean itself and dishonour its colours as to rough-handle freight, or to deny space when space is plentiful for the purpose of endeavouring to cripple the trade of a rival country, and I hope that every instance where such a practice is proven against any company, American or foreign, will be made the subject of wide publicity. What cannot be cured by law or treaty can be cured by an indignant public opinion, and should result in disaster to those who practise such commercial treachery."

"You Americans who live abroad and trade abroad should eagerly welcome the re-entry of our country's flag upon the high seas. When I dwell in the Far East many years ago the American flag was seldom seen, and it is not frequently seen now. The competition for foreign markets will be keen in the future. We have a right to win what we can by honorable means."

Mr. Denby's Explanation.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, July 25.

Regarding Mr. Denby's comment on his speech in Japan, Mr. Denby, in a statement published in the North China Star, says: "My statements were entirely general in character and had no reference to cargoes handled either by British or Japanese ships. The only particular reference I made was to a case which happened in another part of the world, far removed from the Orient. I have felt strongly that neither international relations nor commerce generally can gain in the long run by unfair methods of trading. It is my belief that all attempts at underhanded trading should be given the widest possible publicity. That is the only way to combat them, and I place my entire approval behind publicity methods that shall have for their motive the elimination of unfair competition."

EDUCATION DOLES.

The Chinese Ministry of Education has secured from the Ministry of Communications sums of \$35,000, \$120,000 and \$40,000. These sums have been handed over to various educational institutions and the Ministry of Education will provide a further \$25,000 within a few days, says a Peking message.

NEW

VICTOR RECORDS

TO-DAY.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

CHATER ROAD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CABLE COMPANIES' JUBILEE.

London, July 25.

At the banquet celebrating the jubilee of the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies the Duke of York paid a tribute to the services of the Eastern during the war, adding that the spirit of loyal co-operation, which had permeated the whole organisation whether of the staff at home or the exiles abroad (Cheers), had justified the belief that the companies could celebrate their jubilee in unqualified confidence.

Sir John Denton Fox, responding, emphasised the part played by the cables in the development of trade and social intercourse. Although the associated companies were supported by British capital they regarded themselves as international in character. He stated that the cable laid since the armistice was only part of an even larger programme in contemplation, involving an expenditure of nearly \$12,000,000. The total mileage associated with the companies' cables was now over 130,000. He declared that the companies were ever ready to meet the world's trade demands whenever necessity arose and were prepared to wait for a considerable time for the development of traffic provided there was a prospect of a fair recompense. They were willing to take certain risks but they were not a benevolent institution.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking later, referred to the great record of the associated companies in that they never failed the country on a single occasion throughout the war when communication with the East was so vital. He paid a tribute to the work of the cable fleet in picking up and repairing the cables in wartime in the face of special difficulty and danger.

Baron Hayashi, responding to the toast of the guests, eulogised the work of the staff in maintaining communication with the East during wartime notwithstanding the mischief wrought by the Emden. Baron Hayashi proceeded to refer to the world situation, alluding to the German Ambassador, who sat next to him, as "My dear friend." Baron Hayashi declared that they had a legal peace but must now have a moral peace; and all over the world, hearing that friendship must prevail, be regarded it as the first duty of the people to promote that peace.

IRELAND'S REBELS.

London, July 25.

The retreating Irregulars continue to leave behind them a trail of devastation, cutting telegraphs and burning barracks, notably at Cashel, Tipperary and Clonmorris. A communique issued in Dublin says that the population in many places verges on famine. The first care of the relieving National troops is to feed the inhabitants. De Valera, accompanied by Irregulars, on Sunday went to Tipperary and was last reported at Cashel looking pale and haggard.

EMPEROR CHIEN LUNG'S THRONE.

London, July 25.

What is described as the most important example of Chinese furniture seen in Britain, viz., the Emperor Chien Lung's throne, has been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The latter was given an option of purchase on most favourable terms, but its resources were unequal to such a large undertaking and a private donor stepped in and provided the sum required. The Throne was formerly in the palace at Nan Hsi Sze, the companion being believed to be in the possession of the Chinese President.

ITALIAN CABINET-MAKING.

Rome, July 25.

Signor Orlando has abandoned the task of Cabinet-making owing to the opposition of the Catholics, who have vetoed the inclusion of Conservatives and Liberals in the Cabinet because they upheld Fascism.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES NEW SERVICE.

London, July 25.

The ex-German raider Wolf, formerly the Hansa Lina, Wachtels, assigned to France under the Peace Treaty, has been purchased by the Messageries Maritimes, which will shortly inaugurate a new monthly service between Marseilles, Australia and New Caledonia. She has been renamed the Longsor.

GERMAN FABRIC GLOVES.

London, July 25.

The Committee appointed to enquire into fabric gloves has reported that Lancashire has not made out a case against the imposition of the duty and therefore, it is anticipated that the Government will immediately request the House of Commons to sanction the imposition.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

New York, July 25.

President Harding has personally taken charge of the negotiations between the railwaymen and the companies in consequence of the Railway Labour Board's failure to reach an agreement.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

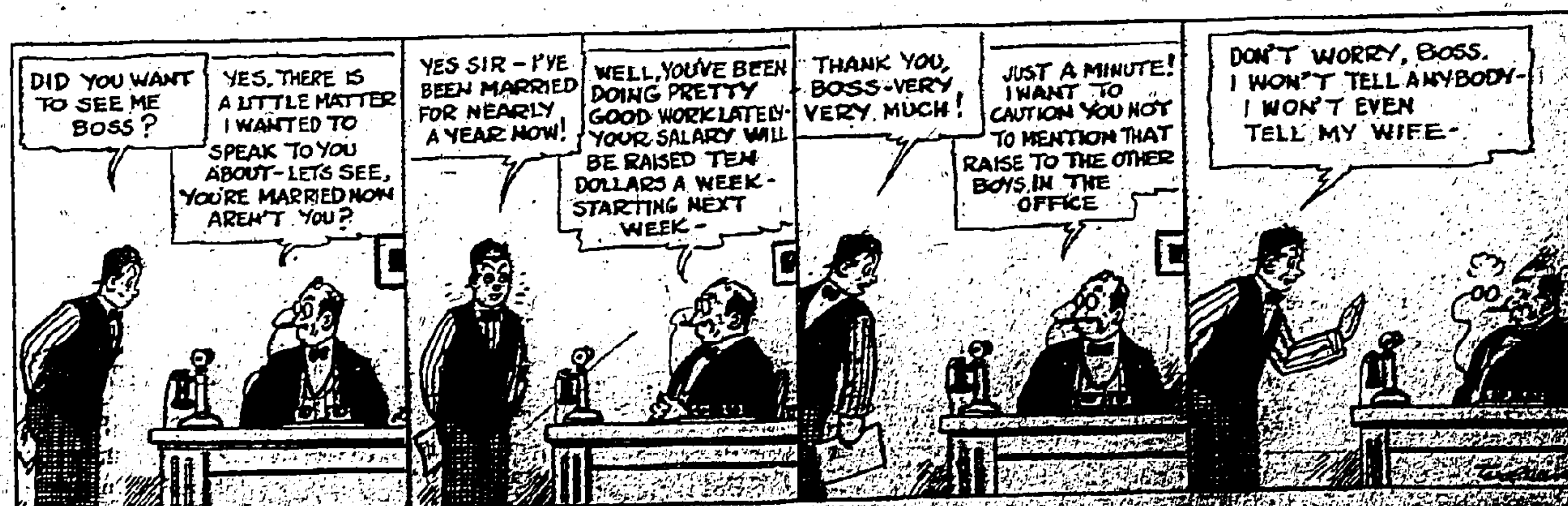
Paris, July 25.

It is understood that Italy and Belgium will participate in the Lloyd George-Poincare conference.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Strictly a Personal Matter.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICE.

To Hear is to Prefer. Call At

THE BRUNSWICK STUDIO

for the

LATEST DANCE RECORDS

played by

THE LEADING NEW YORK ORCHESTRAS.

BANK OF CHINA BUILDING
1st Floor.
T. No. 405.

Yvanovich & Co.
Distributors.

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL CO.'S STORE.

Commencing To-day a genuine reduction of 10% on all goods will be made for a period of 20 days only.

Large stock of Summer goods on display. Take advantage of our greatly reduced prices. Best leather suitcases—all sizes—pure leather—local make—from \$3.—up.

Cheapest bargains in Ladies' and Gentlemen's shoes—latest styles.

36, WING LOK STREET.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

The KING of Water Paints

Its Sanitary, washable, and high disinfecting qualities make it the ideal wall covering for your home or office.

Handled by all Contractors and Painters.

Write for our Brochure on "How to decorate your Home."

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
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The Company's new steamer, 14,400 tons, 5,445 tons gross, will be despatched at 3 p.m. on 28th July for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Cost of a Modern University.

We take from the University Appeal just issued, the following further extracts.

The University accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1921, disclose an endowment fund exceeding \$2,000,000 and property of an original value of not less than \$1,750,000, while the Budget for 1922 shows estimated receipts and expenditure exceeding \$210,000. When figures are compared with those of 10 years ago—approximately one-third as large only—the question may well be asked whether any further appeal must not be necessitated by extravagance? and, again, whether if the appeal meets with a ready response, any limit can be placed to future requirements? To the second question the answer is at once "yes" and "no." The field of knowledge is indefinitely large and is ever growing, and it is coming to be recognized that no one University, however well equipped, can hope to cover the whole ground. As the need for the teaching of additional subjects in China comes to be recognized, it may reasonably be hoped that Hongkong may be regarded as a worthy home for many of them; but in that case it will be for those who recognize the need to find the necessary endowments. On the whole, it is towards the Universities that are already well-endowed that the stream of endowment for new developments tends to flow. But with all that, the present appeal has no concern. The sole aim of the University authorities is that, in respect of the ground already covered, the University should be made worthy of the position of British trade in China.

Other Estimates.

And, there, to rebut any possible charge of extravagance in present management or of exaggeration as to future needs, it may be best to quote the estimates of other authorities—always bearing in mind that, when a large British staff is employed, costs cannot be less than in corresponding institutions in Great Britain.

First, then, there may be quoted the estimate of the Vice-Chancellor of a Northern University in England, who recently declared in public that the minimum budget for an efficient modern University might be placed at £120,000 (say \$1,000,000). He, however, was concerned to defend the interests of the institution with which he is connected, and his estimate may, perhaps, be regarded as a biased one. A second case, that of a University College in the South, whose application for a full Charter was recently referred to the Committee of the Privy Council, is therefore more in point. The application was rejected

with the intimation that the minimum income upon which it could be usefully worked was £20,000 (say \$200,000).

The lesson of the Colonial Universities is the same. While many amongst them can claim to rank higher than respectable colleges, a limited number are qualifying for comparison with the more efficient British Universities. All those included in this limited class are, however, possessed of ample resources. Amongst them may be mentioned an Australian University, already the recipient of valuable private endowments, which is in receipt of an annual subsidy of \$25,000 (say \$250,000) and has recently received a special grant for additional buildings of \$200,000 (say \$2,000,000), spread over six years. No comparison is here intended with the government grants enjoyed by the Hongkong University, if this University is to take the position claimed for it. Its appeal cannot be limited to the College of the Colonial Government.

Criticisms.

Two criticisms may here be made—the first, that the number of students is not yet such as to justify comparison with larger Universities. The answer is that, at least so far as the teaching staff is concerned, the cost of an institution depends on the courses rendered available rather than on the number of students following them. A moderate increase of students, through the increase of fees payable, might even be—as, in the last year, it has been at Hongkong—a source of economy.

But here, again, it may be objected that education is worth paying for and that fees ought to be increased. And in this sense it is true that the fees (\$200 a year for tuition and \$250 for board and residence during term-time) still remain at the figure at which they were fixed before the war. The fees are, however, believed to be the highest in China, and the general standard of wealth is extremely low. Materially to increase the fees would mean to exclude from the University many students now taking advantage of it, unless scholarships upon a more liberal scale could be provided.

Upon the assumption, then, that the appeal for larger resources is not in itself unreasonable, some of the requirements of the University, including all those which are most urgent, are passed in review in succeeding sections, under the headings, "Staff," "Buildings and Equipment," "Hostels," "Medicine," "Engineering" and "Arts."

£40 FOR TURCO-BRITISH STAMP. A Turco-British stamp overprinted, G.P. 140, by the British on the occupation of a Turkish island (renamed by them Long Island) in May 1916, was sold for £40.

CHANG TSO LIN'S ACTIVITIES.

Endeavouring to Impress Peking.

Peking, July 25.—According to an unconfirmed report Chang Tso-lin is sending a division to Wangchihang, near Shanhai-kuan, commanded by Li Ching-ling, one of the few Fengtien generals whose reputation has not suffered in the recent fighting. Chang Tso-lin has promulgated fourteen articles for drafting into the constitution of the Three Eastern Provinces and is generally indulging in activities no doubt calculated to impress the Government with the necessity of restoring him to his post. Simultaneously, it is reported that the Cabinet has telegraphed Tsoo Kun and Wu Pei-fu, asking for advice concerning the position at Mukden, while Mukden reports that the state of relations between Chang Tso-lin and Tsoo Kun are daily improving and that the former is prepared to support the latter's election to the Presidency.—*Reuter.*

NEW UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE FOR WIRELESS?

Feasibility Doubted.

A conference of linguistic experts from the various universities in the United States has been summoned to consider the advisability and practicability of establishing a universal language for the purpose of international communication by wireless. Professor Sir Israel, of London University, in an interview, said that he did not think it was possible to establish a universal language.

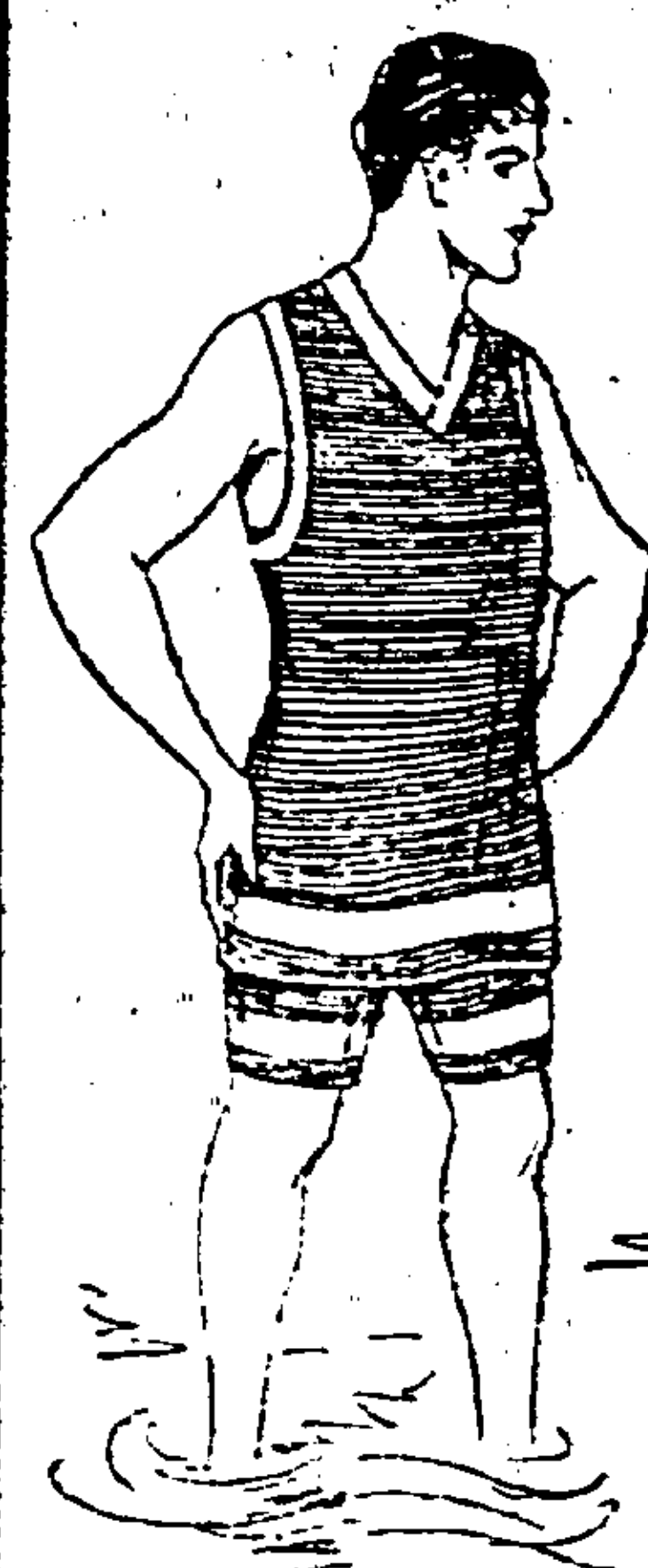
"You might create a fictitious commercial language," he said, but I do not believe in any international language becoming a living force unless it is one of the living languages, such as English or French, or possibly even Latin—if living force could be given to it again. You might create a language for the elements of commerce, but I do not think it would even be useful for the science of commerce.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of Marconi Wireless, also expressed doubt as to the establishment of a universal language as the result of the development of wireless telephony. He thinks in regard to Esperanto that it is exceedingly improbable, but at the same time, he added, "we are keeping in view, in connection with the scheme now under consideration for the establishment of wireless broadcasting stations, the possibility of teaching languages by wireless telephony. I think this will be a highly important part of the educational section of our broadcasting programmes and it will

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in this case to supersede the use of gramophone records for this purpose. One foresees the engagement of eminent professors of languages for the purpose of teaching them.

In another quarter it was pointed out that some years ago, when

Esperanto was a new invention, it was thought that it might ultimately become internationally popular for telegraphic purposes, but as yet there is no sign of that development, and 70 per cent of the world's telegrams are written in English or French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED.—Englishman, just arrived, would like to board with family. Terms moderate.—Apply Box No. 755 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Perambulator; good condition essential.—2, Broadwood Terrace, Happy Valley.

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NOTICE.

MR. C.W. Anderson having resigned his position in our Office, his authority to sign contracts for the Company is now at an end.

Dated the 25th. day of July, 1922.
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
P. A. COX,
General Agent.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1922 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd. day of August, 1922, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1922, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2s. 7½d. per Dollar.

By Order of the Board.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th. July, 1922.

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KWOK HIN WANG,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st. day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Lugard Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	
No. of Lot	113
Locality	As per sale plan.
Area	1.600
Annual Rent	1.600

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st. day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Findlay Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	
No. of Lot	59
Locality	As per sale plan.
Area	1.150
Annual Rent	1.150

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st. day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Pokfulam in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	
No. of Lot	213
Locality	As per sale plan.
Area	2.200
Annual Rent	2.200

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S.S. "HWAH FING" leaving 12th Aug.
Sailing 20th.
For Freight etc. apply
LI PAT S. S. Co.
Phone 2338.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 27th. July, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. (continuing at 2.30 p.m.) at the Astor House Hotel, Queen's Road Central The Remaining of the Valuable Furniture of the Astor House Hotel comprising— Dining tables and chairs, Iron bedsteads, desk wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, Electric ceiling fans and lights, cooking stove, crockery, etc., etc.

Also
Very Fine Oil Paintings And One Cottage Piano On view from Wednesday the 26th. July Catalogues will be issued Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 28th. July, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Quantity of Valuable Office Furniture comprising— Bookcase, glass cabinet, tables, card index cabinets, with drawers, ceiling lights, oscillating table fan, porcelain basin, etc.

Also
1 York Safe & Lock Co.'s safe Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday the 28th. July, 1922, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 5 Liberty Avenue (Ho Moa Tin) A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture including Canton Blackwoodware and Oil Paintings (Full particulars from catalogue) On view from Thursday the 27th. July Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 29th. July, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. at "Stillingdale" No. 4 Peak Road A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) Also
1 Cottage Piano by "Hopkinson" in good condition On view from Friday the 28th. July Terms: Cash on delivery.
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WE beg to notify the General Public that tenders are invited for supplying general electric plant and accessories for the lighting of the towns of Fort Bayard and Tehe Kam in the Territory of Kwang Chow Wan. Full particulars and specifications to be obtained on application to the French Consulate Office, Alexandra Buildings, Top floor, every day from 11 a.m. to Noon and from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
The Consul for France
P. KREMER.

SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY (1922), LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Hongkong, on Thursday the 27th. July 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to Section 66 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1922.

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CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Mr. A. T. Summerfield, chief officer, Sunning, is on reserve.
Mr. H. Gifford, chief officer, Hungechow, has gone chief officer, Sunning.
Mr. W. Noon, chief officer, Chekiang, has gone chief officer, Tungchow.
Mr. T. L. Rasmussen, chief officer, Tungchow, is on reserve.
Mr. J. Robinson, second officer, Tungting, is on reserve.
Mr. J. W. Jenkins, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kiangkiang.
Mr. P. R. Cheatham, second officer, Kailong, is on reserve.
Mr. H. H. Bolderson, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kailong.
Mr. W. J. Chipper, from reserve, has gone second officer, Fatsan.
Mr. S. Dowler, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chenan.
Mr. R. K. Burns, chief engineer, Shuntien, has gone chief engineer, Hsin Peking.
Mr. J. Anderson, chief engineer, Hsin Peking, is on reserve.
Mr. J. B. Barclay, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Saun.
Mr. F. McIntyre, chief engineer, Hangchow, is on leave.
Mr. A. Macfarlane, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Luohow.
Mr. R. Bain, second engineer, Poyang, has gone second engineer, Hanyang.
Mr. J. Grant, from leave, has gone third engineer, Tientsin.
Mr. J. V. King, third engineer, Suiyang, has gone third engineer, Ningpo.
Mr. F. N. Hopkins, from reserve, has gone third officer, Maungang.
Mr. A. Sinclair, chief officer, Mingsang, has gone chief officer, Loksang.
Mr. H. S. Hurly, chief officer, Loksang, has gone chief officer, Mingsang.
Mr. W. W. Hipkin, sup'y chief officer, Loksang, has gone sup'y chief officer, Mingsang.
Mr. C. F. Revett, sup'y second officer, Mingsang, is on reserve.
Mr. C. M. Boas, from reserve, has gone second officer, Loksang.
Mr. A. F. Johnson, second officer, Loksang, has resigned.
Mr. J. F. Nicoll, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Yatsing.
Mr. G. K. Hudson, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chung-sang.
Mr. J. R. Doughty, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kumsang.
Mr. W. S. Gee, from leave, has gone second officer, Leesang.
Mr. A. M. Henderson, second officer, Leesang, has gone second officer, Loongang.
Mr. N. H. Bennett, second officer, Loongang, is on leave.
Mr. J. T. C. Crawley has been appointed sup'y second officer, Loksang.
Mr. D. O. Lewis has been appointed second officer, Taksang.
Mr. M. Turner, from reserve, has gone acting chief engineer, Loksang.
Mr. J. Fry, third engineer, Loksang, has gone third engineer, Kailong.
Mr. J. Fry, third engineer, Kailong, has gone third engineer, Loksang.

THE VIEWS OF CHEN CHIUNG-MING.

Interesting Interview.

THE SPLIT WITH DR. SUN.

While practically every military and politician in China is today resorting to propaganda, crowding over his own deeds or attacking his opponent or some other person who he has not even seen, General Chen Chiung-ming is one of the few leading Chinese military politicians who has not been heard blowing his own trumpet, preferring to carry out his work quietly and to be judged by that.

In conversation with Dr. Chen Moh, close friend of General Chen Chiung-ming and his medical adviser, a representative of the North-China Daily News was told of some of the views which are probably held by the famous Cantonese general himself.

Referring to the recent coup in Canton which resulted in the overthrow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Chen said that the occurrence was in itself very unfortunate but that Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought the trouble upon himself.

DR. SUN'S BAD COUNSELLORS. The aims and views of the two men—Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming—differed very much and there was no co-operation, understanding, or agreement. Sun was in favour of bringing the country under his power by carrying out the anti-northern campaign. Chen favoured a federation of provinces. Both, however, favoured unification by peaceful methods if possible, but this was found to be impossible.

Dr. Sun continued, in spite of General Chen's advice, to receive the worst men of China—men who had lost their positions and who only joined his banner with a view to regaining them. He received men of the type of Hu Han-min, Little Hsu, Chang Tso-lin and others, for instance.

The climax came when Dr. Sun, in his capacity as president, removed General Chen from the post of Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Kwangtung. It would not have mattered very much if it had only been Chen himself that was forced out, but when he left numerous other officers also lost their positions. Such men as Generals Wang Chiang, Chung King-tang, Yang Chun-ju and Yang Shih-liang were thrown out of office with General Chen. These men are fighters and do not take defeat lying down. Hence it was not surprising, that, in spite of General Chen's orders to the contrary, these subordinates of his immediately declared war on Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Reports have had it that General Yip Kue (Yeh Chu) was the leading spirit of the revolt, but this is incorrect. Yip, who has not a single soldier, did not actually take part.

GEN. CHEN AWAY FROM CANTON. "As a result of the revolt without his orders, General Chen Chiung-ming has refused openly to enter into public life again. He is still at Waichow and Shekiung and refuses to go further towards Canton because, as I say, his subordinates refused to obey his wishes, which were that no force should be used. "One cause, in my opinion, for the revolt was that there were no personal meetings between Dr. Sun and General Chen. They did not see each other. Each man evaded the other. Just before the outbreak Dr. Sun was about to proceed to Waichow, but evidently his bad advisers urged him not to do so as it might mean a loss of face; he, therefore, immediately cancelled his proposed trip. "Touching on the anti-northern armies, Dr. Chen said that General Chen did not favour the anti-northern campaign and refused to take part in it. Here again, Dr. Sun accepted all sorts of razzamuffins to fight for him, men who are not trained in military tactics, robbers, etc. The weakness of the anti-northern armies is that they have no ammunition. With the return of part of the troops to Kwangtung from Kiangsi, matters are made worse. "Dr. Chen declined to make any comment on the return of the anti-northern armies further than this or of their meeting General Chen's troops in battle. He did mention, however, that there was some truth in the report that General Chen was at Tientsin of Peking. "General Chen Chiung-ming does not believe, when he helped Chen to drive the Kwangsi army away from Canton.

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ATTITUDE TO LI AND WU. Asked if his leader favoured the recall of General Li Yuan-hung and the reconvention of Parliament, Dr. Chen said that there had been reports in the newspapers to this effect, but these were incorrect. Changes might have taken place within the past few days, he said, for if no recognition was accorded to President Li Yuan-hung, there could be no negotiations with General Wu Pei-fu. Mention of General Wu brought forward further information. Wu, said Dr. Chen, wants to unify the country with force, Chen wants a federation of peaceful methods, to fight only 60 cents the vote, from Dr. Wu's need be. There was a previous understanding that Chen would overtake Dr. Sun and General Wu should overthrow Hsu Shih-chang. This being done, it was hoped that unity could be brought about. There is, however, no written agreement between General Chen and General Wu. The two men have one common aim, namely, the bringing about of peace and unity in China in order that the country might be a better place to live in.

THE "JAUNDICED" EYE. When your liver is not functioning properly headaches, bad temper, a bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, constipation, and other depressing symptoms set in, and you look upon everything with a gloomy "jaundiced" eye. To remedy these disorders conditions and to bring back cheerfulness into life try Paddock's, the gentle little laxative, 4-11 night; you'll surely feel better in the morning. Chemists everywhere sell Paddock's, or direct and post free at 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechoen Road, Shanghai.

PADDOCK BREAKS WORLD RECORDS. Santa Barbara, Cal., July 4.—Charles Paddock, world champion sprinter, set five world records here: 175 yards in 17 seconds, 125 yards in 15-1/2 seconds, 100 yards in 14-1/2 seconds, 75 yards in 11-1/2 seconds, and 50 yards in 9-1/2 seconds.

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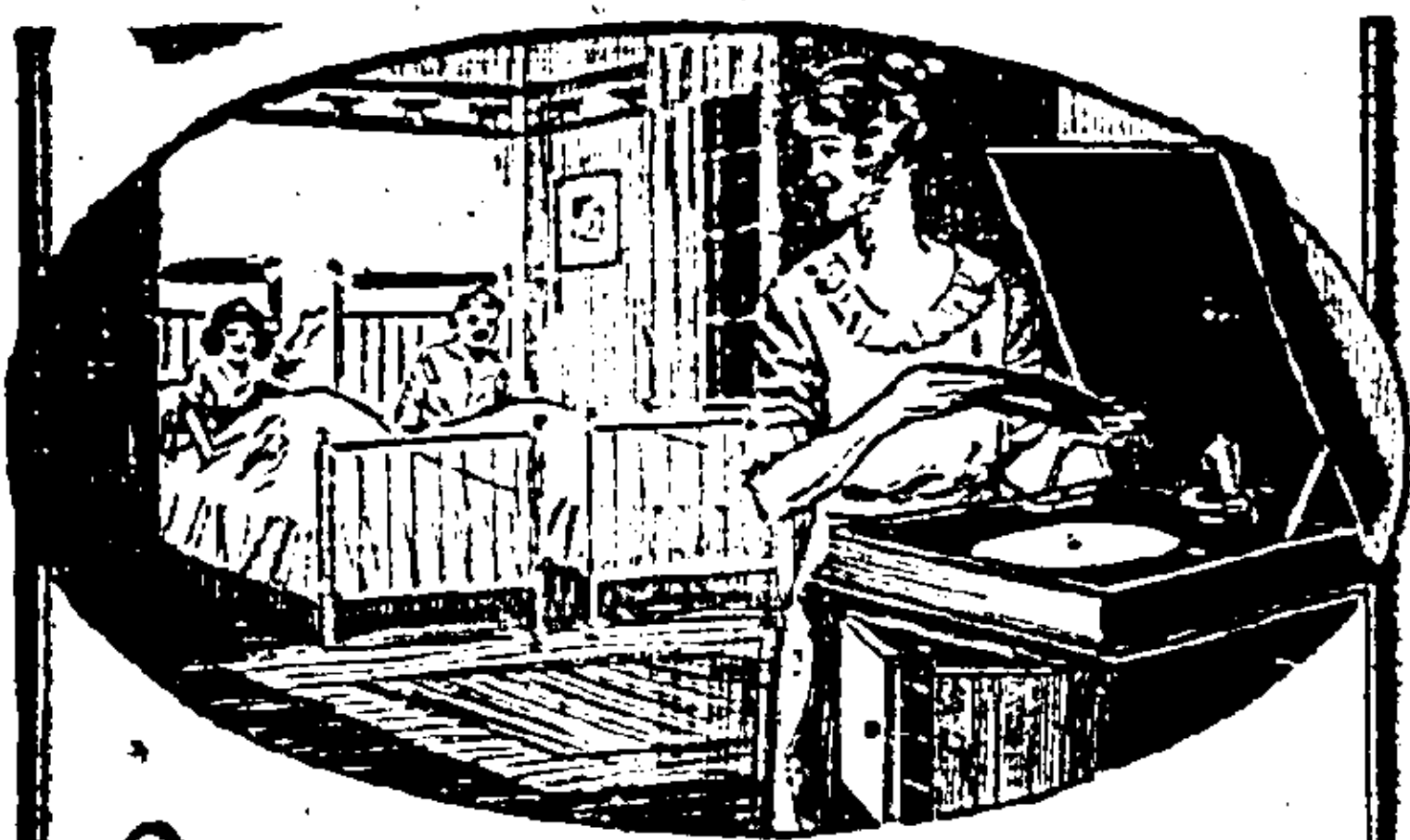
It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

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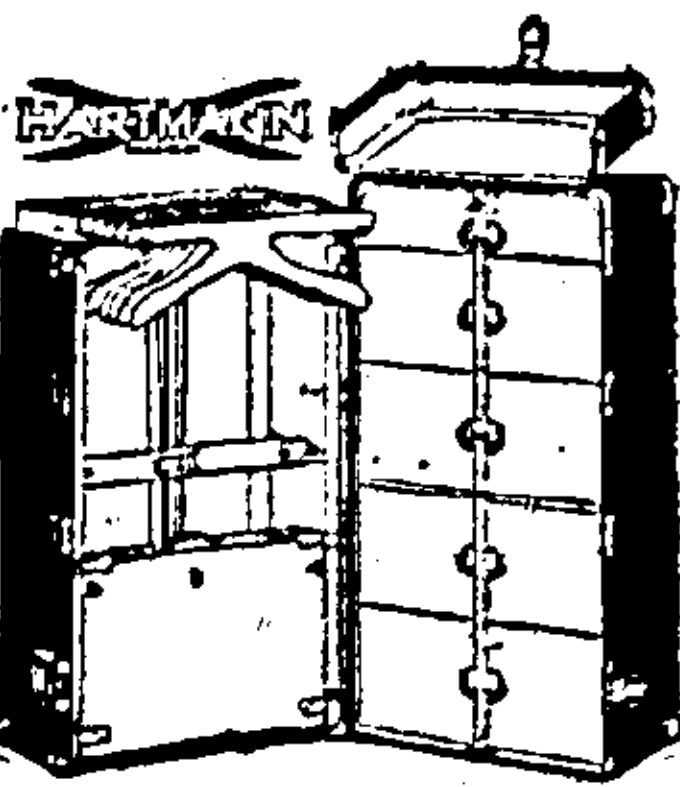
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 26th July, 1922.

DISBANDMENT.

Our old friend Feng Yu-hsiang, generally described as the only Christian Tsuchun, has submitted a proposal to the Peking Government for the disbandment of troops. General Feng was lately transferred from the governorship of Shensi to that of Honan, but Wu Pui-fu is reported to have designated him for the prospective post of Director of the Disbandment of Troops. A lot has been heard for some time about disbandment. So far it has all been paper talk. It is, unfortunately, exceedingly doubtful whether the present proposals can be taken any more seriously. The draftsmen of disbandment programmes may be sincere, but to enforce the schemes needs a central authority with adequate power, which is just what China lacks. More, the scheme needs money, a lot of it, and this again is just what China—meaning the Government of China—lacks.

When Li Yuan-hung resumed the Presidency a few weeks ago, he stipulated that there should be an all-round reduction of forces. Wu Pui-fu, the man with the most power in China to-day, answered sympathetically. That doesn't carry far. Wu is certainly not reducing his own troops, for which at the present time there may be very good reasons. An important factor is that perhaps even Wu does not hold a sufficiently wide way to compel all-round disbandment or reduction, albeit the task should not be beyond the victor of Changshin if he applied himself to it with the thoroughness that has been attributed to him. At the same time it has to be recognised that it is no use turning hundreds of thousands of soldiers adrift to prey upon the countryside for a livelihood—which is where the need of adequate funds comes in for launching the disbanded ones upon a career of usefulness.

It is worth giving a glance at General Feng's scheme, however, to see what he has to propose. The construction of roads is the work most commonly suggested. This duly figures in the General's programme, which is itemised as follows: (1) Employment of disbanded soldiers on public works; (2) reforestation; (3) opening of highways; (4) opening of mines. It will be seen that the first item, Public Works, really covers the lot, only General

Feng extends the proposals somewhat beyond those hitherto advanced. The excellence of the programme in itself needs no comment. There remains the question of funds. It is only too true that at the present moment the Government of China is verging upon bankruptcy. Contrary to the position in most cases of insolvency, however, this is not due to want of assets. Substantial as the requisite sum is, it is trifling in comparison with the country's potential wealth. Whether through native or foreign sources, or both, it is incredible that the money could not be obtained, given the will wholeheartedly to carry out the scheme.

True Kindness.

Whoever was responsible for providing a sort of free tea in Cause Road for the water-carriers who, in these days of drought, have to wait long and patiently in queues to secure necessary supplies, he has performed a graceful act which we may be sure, is appreciated to the full. A correspondent in bringing the generous act to notice yesterday, spoke of similar kindness being shown to ricksha coolies and the like by wealthy Chinese in Shanghai, and he suggests that the idea be followed here in Hongkong. We feel sure that his appeal will not go unnoticed, and that those who are in a position to help the poorer classes in ways that will conduce to their comfort will consider what can be done to brighten the drab lives of so many of these workers. It is a hard life that thousands of these Chinese—ricksha pullers, carriers of stone and building material—experience, with very little real joy to cheer them in their daily toil. In Shanghai every year a special fund is raised to give ricksha coolies a treat at Christmas-time. That is one way in which something could be done. But in the summer-time especially we see the need of a few creature comforts being provided for the masses who do essential work in this Colony. We commend the subject to Chinese charitable organisations and any who feel that they can help in brightening the lot of others less fortunately placed than themselves.

A War Reminder.

One of the striking revelations of the Great War was the unanimity of purpose which Mahomedans of Northern Africa displayed in the fight which they put up in the cause of civilisation and for the upholding of many rights they had learned to appreciate in the protection given them by France. Of particular interest was the recent visit of Ben Gahbrit, a potentate of Northern Africa, to France, when an elaborate reception was given in his honour. One of the most impressive incidents was a visit to the tombs that had been erected to contain the remains of the many Mussulmans who fought side by side with the *poules* in many epic incidents in the war. These tombs are being preserved with that reverential care due to every brave soldier, and a further indication of France's regard for her Mahomedan citizens and friends is to be found in the fine Mosque that has been erected. A batch of photographs depicting the details of this memorable visit has been received by us from the local French Consulate, and most picturesque records they are.

Pacific Wireless Scheme.

On account of the present imperfect and expensive telegraphic service between Japan and the United States, Viscount Shibata, the well-known Nipponese industrial leader, and other prominent business men are contemplating a Japanese-American wireless company with a capital of ¥200,000,000. The report adds that upon the establishment of the company application will be made for membership of the League of the Four Big Companies of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France. Germany, we believe, is no longer a member of the League of the Four; the allocation of the German-owned Pacific cables was one of post-war questions that excited some friction, now happily disposed of. After the breeze concerning Yap and Guam and the dispute respecting the rights in China of the Federal Wireless Co., as against Japan's prior claim, the present arrangement makes amiable reading.

DAY BY DAY.

A THING IS WORTH PRECISELY WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOU; NOT WHAT YOU CHOOSE TO PAY FOR IT.—*W. L. G.*

Yesterday's health returns show five fatal cases of plague (all Chinese) and one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever (Filipino).

Command orders state that owing to the scarcity of water the monthly test of fire hydrants will not be carried out until further orders.

Leave of absence on private affairs for purpose of travelling in China, is granted to Major J. R. Lloyd, R.A.M.C., from July 25th to August 17th.

Negotiations are proceeding with regard to the cargo-boat owners' dispute and it is hoped that some agreement will be arrived at to-day.

Over five hundred pounds of raw opium were seized by revenue officers aboard a steamship alongside the Kowloon Docks on Monday. The stuff was discovered concealed in the bulkhead.

Sustaining injuries received by being knocked down by a motorcycle driven by Sub-Inspector Purdin on the Praya Est., a Chinese, aged 31 years, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The California Glee Club and Jazz Band gave their farewell performance at the City Hill last night, when they were again favoured with a packed and enthusiastic "house." This party of entertainers has had a magnificent reception here and in return has given extremely enjoyable "shows." Last night's programme consisted of variety and novelty acts, all of which were encored.

For being in possession of 400 false Government opium labels, a Chinese, who was arrested yesterday at Connaught Road was given the order to pay a fine of \$4,000 or undergo 12 months' imprisonment. Mr. N. L. Smith, said that the word "Government" was misspelt on these forgeries but otherwise they could pass off as the genuine articles on first sight.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Enjoyable Evening at V.R.C.

Despite counter-attractions, there was quite a good attendance at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, when the second night of the season was held.

There was no lack of competitors and all the events were keenly contested, some close and sporty finishes being seen. There was some very fine high diving and the mixed team race aroused much excitement. The sports ended with a water polo match, won by the team captained by the redoubtable Busschaert.

The Blue Jazz Band discoursed music between the items and provided jazz for dancing at the close of the sports.

The prizes were presented by Mr. W. Logan, who mentioned that there would be two more night fetes before the teams were picked to go to Shanghai. They would take up their flag, of course, but he hoped they would be able to bring two back.

Great credit is due to the popular hon. sec., Mr. A. McKirdy, who worked hard to make the function a success. Messrs. A. A. Alves, G. T. May, A. E. S. Alves and G. W. Sewell officiated as starters and the timekeepers were Messrs. A. E. Alves, G. M. S. Alves, G. T. May and S. T. Crocker.

The results were as follow:—
Two Lengths Team Race (H. M. Forces): 1. R.G.A., 2. min. 21 sec.; 2. King's Regt. "A."

Two Lengths Handicap (Ladies): 1. Miss Elsa Bell; 2. Miss Rosie Kitchell.

Two Lengths Boys Hurdle: 1. E. Zimmermann; 2. A. May.

Four Lengths Handicap (Members): 1. E. G. Jordan; 2. B. Rasmussen.

High Dive (Members): 1. G. A. Jack; 2. A. Kitchell.
Two Lengths Handicap (Girls): 1. D. Spang; 2. M. Whelan.
Two Lengths (Mixed): Team Race; 1. D. Leung's Team, 5 min. 33 sec.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

Hongkong seems to be waking up. A full house at the Theatre; just think of it. Every seat filled and five hundred people turned away. That's what one of the papers said, referring to Saturday night's show, anyhow. After some of the houses I've seen at the Theatre, I was staggered when I saw the crowd the first night. Of course, the Glee Club were certainly a cut above the average, but some of the other companies we get here put up quite creditable shows for this part of the world and yet have to play to half-empty rows of seats. The reduced prices may have had something to do with it. In these hard times I suppose a couple of bucks is a consideration. I mention two dubs because I noticed that most fellows took their Sunday-best with them. Quite a galaxy of beauty (in spite of the references of a brother scribe, "Outlook," to prickly heat spots and moles). It's a pity other shows aren't patronised as well. We should probably have more companies calling here, and, when all's said and done, these little diversions all go to make life more agreeable.

What struck me most about the night I went, though, was the number of fellows who ignored Hongkong convention to the extent of appearing in the dress circle not dressed. When I say not dressed I don't mean that they were not clothed—but just plain common-or-garden white business suits. Disgraceful, really, you fellows, you know, it simply is not done. It's not the thing. I mean the best people don't do it. Hang it all, if things go on like this one of these days we'll be behaving like normal human beings. I might mention that I went to the show as a deadhead. Joe managed to hum a couple of free tickets and asked me if I would like to come. Joe's a bit of a stickler for convention, I might mention. Wanted to know if I was going to get my glad rags out of pawn. We were having a coffee at Wise-man's at the time and the confession that I once even took a member of the fair sex and didn't do the so-called garments of civilisation made him go right off the deep end and he so far forgot himself that he didn't argue whose turn it was to sign the chit.

The accommodation problem seems to get a little less acute as time goes on. Judging by the adverts in the papers these days, the supply (as far as rooms are concerned, at any rate) is now far in excess of the demand. I was glancing through the "smalls" in the *Morning Post* yesterday. Somebody wants an office, but someone has two office rooms to let and another advertiser wants to let the whole of a floor in a big bank building. Then, two advertisements call for rooms. There are many places from which to choose. Someone has a six-roomed apartment, another advertiser has a couple of rooms to let and somebody else has a flat. Five other advertisers offer board residence and if you want to buy a house there's one for sale on the Peak. Flats, houses and business premises are springing up like mushrooms all over the Colony and apparently this activity is now beginning to have some effect. If building goes on at the same rate as it is going on now for the next few years, it's bound to make a great deal of difference. We're paying through the nose these days because the demand exceeds the supply, but the supply's catching up.

There was an interesting short article, with illustrations, in the *Telegraph* last night on how to dive. There are teachers of shorthand and typewriting, teachers of Cantonese and Mandarin or any other old dialect you want, teachers of music and singing, and teachers of dancing, and by taking up some of these correspondence courses you can learn to become anything between a plumber's mate and a prime minister, but you never hear of a teacher of swimming or diving. We've some really fine swimmers in this Colony, but take a trip to Stonecutter's or to North Point and see what a crowd can't swim. A girl doesn't have to go down to a bathing beach many times before she's able to master the briny. But no wonder girls learn to swim more easily than men. Who wants to teach a man to swim? By the way, talking about swimming, the Government's new beach at

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Why do brainy girls frighten away their admirers? Does brainwork evolve an aura that signals danger to the approaching suitor; or does Cuthbert find it "a beastly fog, don't you know," to cap Araminta's poetry with music-hall gags? asks a Home Journal. Possibly the trouble may be due to the lady's objection to soft blandishments, but is it not more probable that her mental image of classic heroes inclines her to snub a pallid youth in eyeglasses and spats? If he could only woo her in papier-mache armour!

Sir Alfred Mond's statement that "we want the pennies of the millions" if we are to keep in this country the great masterpieces of art collected in the past raises some interesting questions. If we are to ask "the millions" to subscribe their pennies it will be necessary to begin by studying the point of view of the millions. The first thing, obviously, is to ascertain whether the millions are interested in art masterpieces. Cynics tell us that we must make substantial deductions from the published figures of visitors to our various public galleries, because an interest in art is by no means the sole inducement to visit them. But, even if we admit that a great many young people do go to these galleries as convenient meeting-places for purposes in which art is not much concerned, the optimist is entitled to hope that some appreciation of art may be born of these visits, and that the "assignators" may come again to see the pictures. And there are other ways of judging. In a single year before the war 80,000 visitors passed through the galleries of Chatsworth, and the privilege of seeing masterpieces in great houses—now sadly limited—has always been accepted with gratitude. But if we agree that the millions really do like to see works of art, we must go on to speculate on the possibilities of their suggested contribution to a fund for art purposes. Would not such a fund develop in the people a desire to have a voice in selection and retention? Would the contributors be satisfied to accept the verdict of experts on values or would they evolve in the course of time a set of values of their own, upsetting the old traditions, elevating work despised by the critics, rejecting much which, nowadays, they are told to admire? That surely is a curious and interesting speculation.

The prerogative of mercy, which has been a good deal discussed in the last few days, is one of those things which passed into the care of a Minister of State under that theory of the Constitution which demands that there shall be a Minister responsible to Parliament for all executive Acts, remarks a Home paper. Incidentally it may be remarked that any Secretary of State can advise His Majesty in this matter, since the Secretariat is still nominally one office in that any Secretary of State is competent to perform the functions of any other Secretary of State. Naturally when Queen Victoria, a young girl, came to the throne the responsibility of the Home Secretary increased in actual practice, but, although the Minister is responsible to Parliament, the Crown has sometimes intervened personally, as in a famous case when George III. refused to allow the execution of a man for a small theft under the old barbarous laws. Certainly there is no doubt that the prerogative of mercy is vested absolutely in the King, advised by his Ministers. They are definitely wrong who assert that the Home Secretary has gone beyond his powers in two recent cases, in one of which he allowed the law to take its course, respiting the prisoner in the other. Here arises another point, for it would be going too far to say that the representatives of the people can do nothing to show disapproval of the action of a Minister in any use of the executive. A Home Secretary needs no authority from Parliament to exercise the prerogative, but in an extreme case the House of Commons can pass a resolution censuring a Minister or Ministers generally on the ground that bad advice has been given to the King and such a motion, if carried, would certainly bring down any Government.

North Point is a popular spot these warm afternoons. Next year a few more cubicles wouldn't be a bad idea. Dressing space is a bit crowded on days when the tide's high.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A Resented Notice.

Sir,—A considerable number of the members of the Club de Recreio of Kowloon were very much surprised to receive the following notice:—

CLUB DE RECREIO.

Notice to Members.

The attention of members is directed to Article 26 of the Club's Articles of Association which reads as follows:—

"Accounts of Members shall be made up and sent round for collection at the beginning of each month, and on the 3rd of the following month at 6 p.m. a list of accounts unpaid shall be hung up in the Club House where they may be referred to and paid. Should any accounts be unpaid on the 10th of that month at 6 p.m. the Member owing same shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Club."

All accounts hitherto in arrears must be settled not later than the 3rd of August 1922, after which date the Committee will enforce the above article.

By Order of the Committee.
L. A. da Costa,
Hon. Secretary.

Dated Kowloon, 25th July, 1922.

It is indeed a pity that the Committee did not, before issuing the above notice to members, realise that some may cause offence to a great majority of the members of the Club.

Personally, I pay my accounts on presentation, and to receive such a notice would certainly have implied that I was a debtor to the Club, and I am sure that a great number of my fellow-members find themselves in the same embarrassed position.

If there are members who owe the Club, could not the Committee have sent them the above notice instead of sending it to all the members, and thereby cause ill-feeling?

The circulation of the above notice was, no doubt, prompted by circumstances. But the committee should have foreseen the offence it would have caused to most of its members, as I am sure only a very small percentage of the members belong to the "Black List."

Only the other day when I called at the Club, I found a good number of card games going on, and among the younger section, i.e. the younger members. This, I am sure, is a preliminary to joining the "Black List." If the Committee sees fit to allow gambling among the younger section, who incidentally comprises the "Black List," or at least a great percentage of it, why then growl and issue insulting notices to other members who meet their bills on presentation?

Frankly speaking, the Committee should circulate another notice immediately to the "good" members apologizing for the offence, for there are few who have not taken offence.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for inserting this letter, and enclosing my card.

Yours etc.,
DISGUSTED MEMBER.
Hongkong, July 26th, 1922.

The S. P. C. A.

Sir,—The Hongkong Telegraph, I think, fully deserves the name of "Dumb Animals' Friend," for its columns are always open for the advancement of their welfare. I do not wish to open up any controversy on this subject, as we are now promised that we shall have some real active work performed, but, as the amount of funds available is very limited, it is well that we should now see that provision shall be made, as far as possible, for the future. I would, therefore, ask if Mr. Northcote would favour me with information on the following:—

- (1) Total number of members who have subscribed.
- (2) Total number who have renewed their subscription.
- (3) Whether the Society has any system of reminders when subscription is due.
- (4) Are there any applications for membership forms available for members on application, so that they may send to their friends?

Surely in this rich Colony, animal lovers could unite and put this society on a sound financial basis, and thus ensure its permanency. The R.S.P.C.A. at Home is doing excellent work, and only resort to prosecutions when such are really necessary.

THE SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

Friction Over Question of Warehouses.

A Peking message of the 26th inst. says:—The Chinese-Japanese commission has reached a serious breach in the Shantung negotiations over the disposal of the wharves and warehouses at Tsingtao.

Japanese assert these appurtenances belong to the railroad, but Chinese contend that this cannot be so regarded under the understanding reached at Washington. The Japanese demand that these be considered among the security for the redemption of the treasury notes, but the Chinese insist firmly to the contrary, thereupon returning to the detailed inventory.

The real secret lies deeper, involving, as many think, the open door of Shantung, since, if it is considered a part of the railway, it will come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese traffic manager, who is thus in a position to give preference to the berthing of Japanese ships loading Japanese cargoes.

The Chinese wish the matter administered separately since it gives the right of appeal to the Maritime Customs board in the event of discrimination.

In this connection the Americans at Tsingtao drew up resolutions several months ago.

Minister Uchida says Japan is determined to insist firmly that wharves come under Article Eighteen of the Washington agreement. The sessions therefore were adjourned until next week at the earliest.

A further shock awaits the Chinese when they resume the sessions, for the Japanese assert that numerous schools and two large hospitals are railway appurtenances and, therefore, the cost is chargeable.

MINERS' WAGES.

"British Famine Has Begun," Says Mr. Frank Hodges.

The serious position in the coalfields throughout the country, owing to trade depression and reduced wages, was considered by the National Executive of the Miners' Federation at their meeting in London last month, presided over by Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P. in the absence of the President, Mr. Herbert Smith.

Reports received from the various districts showed that several thousands of miners were working short time, and were forced to eke out an existence by receipt of Poor Law relief. Wages in some parts of Northumberland and Lancashire were declared to have fallen to starvation level, while the conditions prevailing in South Wales were also reported to be causing anxiety. It was stated by Mr. W. Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association, that several pits remained closed, owing to bad trade, and that in others men were working two or three days a week only, with the result that considerable distress existed.

The position was discussed in private, and at the close of a prolonged sitting the following official statement was made to a Press Association representative by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary to the Federation:—

"The wages question came under full review by the Executive. It was ascertained that every district in the Federation, with the exception of one, is now down upon the minimum, and that this, combined with the irregularity of employment, is resulting in appalling hardships to the workpeople and their families. So low are the wages, and so bad the situation, that in my judgment it can be said that the British famine has begun."

"The general situation will come under further review at a specially convened meeting, which is to be held some time prior to the annual conference at Blackpool."

I am also sure the majority of the members of our local S. P. C. A. chiefly desire to improve conditions generally for animals, and, after all, this is only fair for animals who are constantly used in experiments for the advancement of medical knowledge for the benefit of man, deserve such consideration in return from us. Prosecutions are regarded as necessary in certain cases only, e.g. where cruelty is not due to ignorance or where warnings have failed.

Thanking you for your kindness.
Yours etc.,
"MEMBER."

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Why She Stands Aloof.

Most internationally-minded American observers who were at Genoa or have been following recent events from Europe earnestly desire greater American participation in European affairs. Many thoughtful English Liberals agree with them. But, curiously enough, many in America who share their hope that the United States may soon appreciate and bear her share of the world's burdens and problems believe that participation by the American Government in European conferences would at this time be futile and perhaps dangerous, writes the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Apart from the Russian question the Harding Administration has almost no fixed foreign policy. Mr. Hughes is a man of principle, but Mr. Harding is a man of expediency. There is no doubt that the Administration would like to take a larger part in European affairs; there is no doubt that the financial interests, to which it lends an attentive ear, are of the same mind; and there is also no doubt whatever that the mass of American sentiment is steadfastly against it. The huge majority by which Mr. Harding defeated the Democratic candidate in the autumn of 1920 was in large part a reaction against Mr. Wilson's entanglement in transatlantic politics. In so far as recent by-elections and primary elections can be interpreted as bearing upon foreign policy they show a clear sympathy with the "irreconcilables" who kept the United States out of the League. The Administration, which shifts its domestic policy after every vote in an effort to please the country, would be even more incapable of clear-cut foreign policy. If it attempted to support the Anglo-German position on reparations it would be smothered by angry protests from New England—always more royalists than the King—and would hesitate to press strongly a case so unpopular in a Republican stronghold. If it honestly faced the question of inter-Alleied debts and informed the country that most of them could never be paid by any hook or crook, and that the others had better not be, the howl from the Middle West would be tremendous. And what would be the use of American participation if America had no policy of her own?

On the Russian question, of course, the United States has a policy—as intransigent as that of France. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, the two strong men of the Cabinet, seemed to be at odds about Russia during part of the Genoa Conference, but its outcome inevitably reinforced Mr. Hughes's uncompromising views. If the Powers at Genoa had come to an agreement with Russia Mr. Hughes would have been forced unwillingly to give in; but they did not. Within the last few days the newspapers have been filled with State Department "releases"—semi-official material handed to the correspondents for them to use on their own authority—which seem to indicate a revival of hope in Washington that the Soviet Government may be overthrown. The same men are in charge of the Russian division of the State Department as were there under the Wilson Administration, and time has taught them nothing. What could the American Government contribute to a discussion of relations to Russia when its policy is moulded by men whose minds are still in the era of Koltchak and Denikin?

A PREJUDICE ANALYSED.
The popular prejudice against participation in European affairs is often misinterpreted in Europe. It is, in part, of course, merely content with the relative prosperity in America, a selfish unwillingness to bother about a sick continent so far away. But it is vastly more than that. The figures of private donations for relief in Northern France, in Germany, in Austria, in Russia—which mounted into the tens of millions last year and continue mounting—are one proof of that. To anyone in touch with the pulse of American life it is plain that the main reason for the hesitation to plunge into Europe is a kind of bewildered disappointment at the results of America's last plunge. There is no confidence in America's diplomatic wisdom. The ordinary American farmer has two strong convictions—first, that the Europeans are making a mess of things; and, second, that the requesting them to receive back Americans, while they were in the Customs House at Tsingtao Europe, helped to make the mess from the Japanese authorities.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

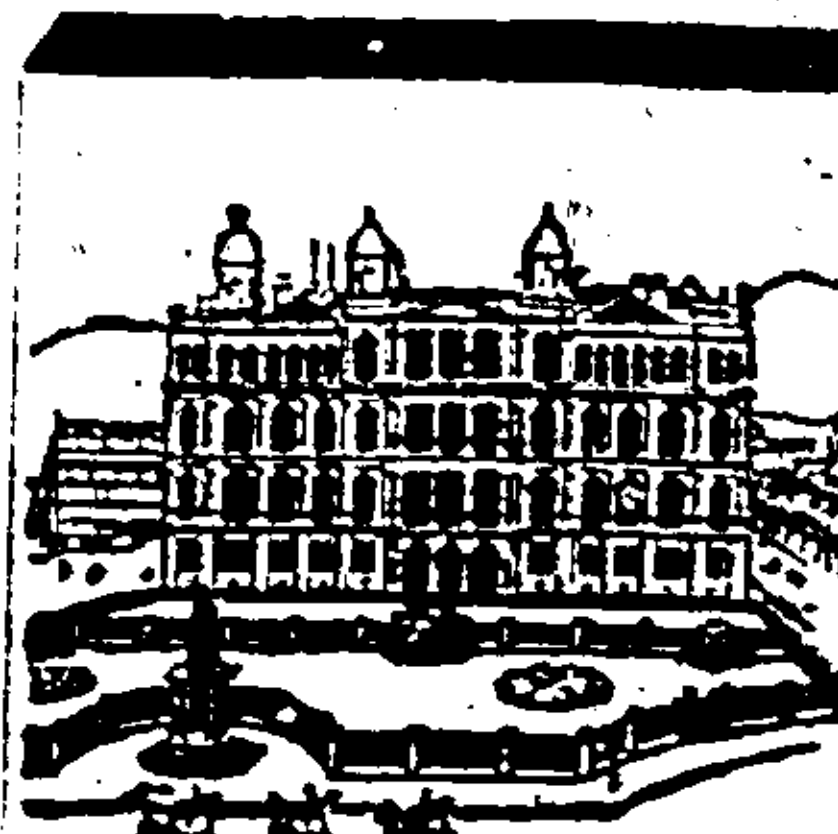
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"Daisy"	\$1.10 per lb.
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CHEESE

Edam	\$3.25 per ball
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Australian Cheddar	\$.85
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JULY 19.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE—Philadelphia 0, Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 6, Chicago 8; New York 5, Cincinnati 2; Boston 6, St. Louis 7.



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LEAD YOU DOWN
MAIN STREET AS
FAR AS SPRUCE
STREET TO SEE
THE "SU-BEAM OF
THE SCREE."

TSINGTAO CUSTOMS HOUSE.
Dr. C. T. Wang, chairman of the Shantung Commission, is said to have sent a formal notification to the Inspector-General of Customs and to the Weichiao-shan, requesting them to receive back Americans, while they were in the Customs House at Tsingtao Europe, helped to make the mess from the Japanese authorities.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

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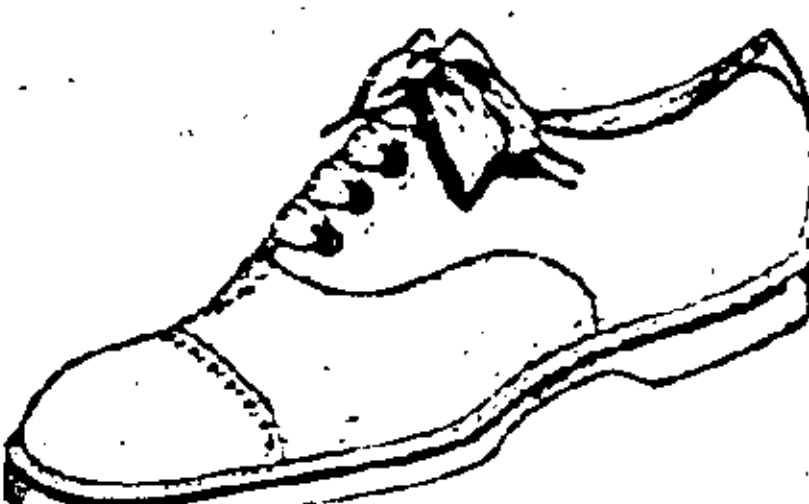
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This is something entirely new, it is suitable for all sports, and is unrivalled for Tennis, Bowls, etc. It will not slip under any circumstances. The cost is no more than for an ordinary shoe.

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FROCKS to Match HATS



A SMART BLACK HAT TO ACCOMPANY A LIGHT OR DARK COSTUME



THE FORMAL LACE-TRIMMED HAT DEMANDS A FORMAL COSTUME



A LITTLE HAT OF BLACK SLIPPER SMITH WITH VARIOUS ORNAMENTS



THIS YOUTHFUL FROCK LOOKS BEST WITH A HAT NOT TOO SOPHISTICATED IN STYLE

GIVEN the hat, a frock to go with it is a mere bagatelle. So most women nowadays pick out the hat first and attend to the frock, parasol, footwear and other odds and ends afterwards.

The wise woman buys a hat when she meets it and knows it for her own. It never pays to pass by and "look further before deciding." When you return to that which you instinctively knew was for you, and you alone, it will most probably be gone.

CHOOSING THE HAT FIRST.

Every woman should know her own particular hat when she sees it. She should know what colours she can wear and what shapes she can wear; whether dashing or severe or demure lines suit her best; whether brims that shade the face or roll away from it are most becoming. She should keep firmly in mind the colours of her frocks, wraps and other wearables for the coming season, then when she finds a hat that seems the most becoming thing she ever put on, and well suited to the frock and wrap with which it is to be worn—then let her study that hat not only from a back and side view by the aid of a hand mirror, but also from a full-length figure view in a floor mirror. Many a hat that is charming and becoming as you view it on yourself, sitting before a table-mirror will be found awkward and unbecoming taken in conjunction with your whole silhouette.

FORMAL HATS DEMAND FORMAL FROCKS.

Some hats may be worn with dress-up costumes and with simple tailored suits; looking equally well in either case; other hats demand special costumes of elegance and extreme formality for their partners in dress. Of the latter type are lace-trimmed hats and picture hats garlanded with flowers. Lace is entirely out of place on a street hat or a sport hat. Lace always expresses formality and a dressed-up sort of occasion, and a lace-trimmed hat should not be worn with a tailored street suit, and especially not with any sort of short attire. The chantly trimmed hat pictured is extremely formal; its very aliveness and fragility of suggestion is a mark of its formality. The shape of black millan straw with brim facing of black satin, and the notched front of the brim is extended up in two wired points of satin which seem to make veils for huge "leaves" of chantly lace. The lace is delicately wired and holds its place in airy, graceful lines over the crown and around the brim. This floral black hat accompanies a black satin dinner frock with short sleeves, but the very slight décolletage that is preferred for restaurant dining.

Another formal hat is shown in the picture-model, which has flower trimming arranged on the under side of the brim and a scarf and streamers of fine black lace. It is a fete hat; one that must be accompanied by an equally lovely and formal frock. And it is not

a hat to wear with any sort of wrap. It demands a frock and preferably a frock of filmy material. The hat in the picture is of mauve milan with palest orchid silk, on which is an applied garland of white camellias and roses shading from pink to mauve. The scarf is of black chantly lace and the hat is worn with a frock of ecru lace dropped over orchid satin.

BLACK HATS GO WITH VARIOUS COSTUMES.

Equally formal, yet more of a practical purchase, is the black hat pictured in company with an afternoon frock of crepe de chine. The dainty frock is pale grey with little button-roses in self-tone and a new yoke effect in both bodice and skirt, the material gathered full below the flat yokes. This smart black hat with its dashing horsehair plumes is correct with the dainty grey frock, yet could be worn with a street costume or even a travelling costume. Another hat pictured—of black horsehair cloth with long horsehair ospreys—has the same practical quality. As pictured, it accompanies a simple dinner frock of black canton crepe and an oyster and pearl pin in the hat echoes the note of the pearl bead necklace with stunning simplicity.

STUDY YOUR TYPE. If you look best in a demure hat do not attempt a sophisticated one. As a rule simple, girlish frocks demand simple, unsophisticated hats—in other words, hats that you a girl could wear with propriety. The girlish frock of white georgette trimmed with bands and bands of ribbon looks well with the youthful hat rolled off the face and framing it becomingly.

Many hats are selected nowadays to go with handsome earrings or necklaces, and the effect is far better than when odd ornaments are added to the costume not selected primarily to match them.

Woman has found the answer to a long-felt want in the small, smart hats of black slipper satin which may be worn in any season and which are dress-up or everyday affairs as you please, and one of these useful, becoming little satin hats is pictured.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Egg Salad.

Require: 6 hard-boiled eggs, 1 lettuce, 1 beetroot, 1 chopped gherkin, 1 dessert-spoonful of chopped parsley, mayonnaise sauce. Cut the eggs into quarters. Wash and shred the lettuce, keeping the best portions for decorations. Cut the beetroot into cubes or dice. Arrange the lettuce and beet root in layers in a salad bowl with some of the pieces of egg. Sprinkle the gherkin and parsley all over. Coat with mayonnaise, put the lettuce heart in the centre of the dish, and arrange the sections of the eggs all round the edge.



THE GARDEN FETE TYPE OF HAT THAT DEMANDS A FORMAL FROCK



THIS BLACK SATIN HAT IS WORN WITH A BLACK CREPE DE CHINE FROCK

TRAVELLING WITH BABY.

There is no denying the fact, babies are inconvenient little people to travel with if they are not accompanied with all their goods and chattels. How to do this? Well, it can be done with a certain amount of management.

As regards baby's personal apparel and general kit, this can usually be packed into a good-sized "pilgrim's basket"; in fact, many mothers, instead of having the customary "first basket" fit up a "pilgrim's basket" by lining it with pockets, and utilise the centre as a cradle. Pilgrim's baskets hold a good deal, so that, generally speaking, nearly all baby's personal belongings can be got into one with very little trouble. This kind of basket can also be used as a travelling bed.

Babies nowadays are dressed so sensibly that there is no need to take a quantity of gowns and pelisses; most babies wear garments that can be squeezed into very little space.

Do not forget to take some very good curd soap for washing out the wee garments. Ordinary soap should never be used for baby's laundry, as the strong alkalies in the common soaps are apt to chafe baby's tender skin.

In drying small booties, either stuff them with tissue paper, or, better still, cut out a pair of dummy cardboard feet. If the shoes are stretched on these they will keep their shape, and will not shrink.

A spirit lamp will be wanted for making baby's food, but be sure to test it before going away, as sometimes it is impossible to purchase one in out-of-the-way places.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS.

The newest and most up-to-date coiffure ornaments show large fans of gold or silver lace mounted on to a double-pronged tortoiseshell pin or comb. These are worn tucked into the new Psyche knot chignons, and form a fascinating background to a pretty face.

High Russian tresses, composed of velvet leaves, backed with cloth of gold or cloth of silver, are again coming into prominence. A novelty for a Court coiffure is a bandeau composed of several strands of small pearls or diamonds, draped across the front of the hair.

Large diamond combs are a copy of those made in tortoiseshell and jet—have just arrived from Paris, while for debutantes' wear, nothing is smarter than a single cord of gold or silver worn right across the front of the hair, finishing at the back with a spray of small single marguerites, or tiny rosebuds, the petals of which are tipped with gold or silver marquisite.

A NOVELTY PARASOL.

A novelty has made its appearance in London. This is a parasol made entirely of black or white ostrich feathers of medium-sized length, massed together on one of the small Japanese-shaped frames, which are so fast taking the place of the dome-shaped sunshade of yesterday. So successful is the new mode proving that one or two dressmakers are copying the new sunshades in bright colours as a novelty adjunct to gay-toned Ascot frocks, the decorative effect of such parasols being very much the same as that of a feather fan carried with an evening toilette.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Gingham and crepe de chine join their forces to make some of the new summer frocks.

Dinner gowns of black lace are rendered more ornate by outlining the lace pattern with small black beads.

It is quite the thing now to embroider the whole name in the handkerchief in tiny letters instead of using merely a monogram.

Candlesticks of wrought iron are highly decorative. They are most effective in a room where Italian influence dominates.

A blue voile gown finds it is sufficiently trimmed with embroidered dots of varying sizes, irregularly distributed.

Little pendants of semi-precious stones, arranged with a pin attachment on the back, are used instead of ribbon ties with the popular Peter Pan collars.

Many stones are now combined in necklaces. A popular combination is crystal, jet and pearls.

Large coin spots are again making their appearance in foulards and voiles, but they are not so striking as they used to be in regard to colour. Violent contrasts are not the rule.

The use of fringe grows with the summer. Many frocks have side panels composed entirely of heavy strands of silk. Fringed parasols and fringed gloves are also smart.

Recent lingerie importations show the hem of the nightgown is usually scalloped, lace-trimmed or hemstitched by hand. The most delicate of laces are used for the yokes and sleeves.

SHOES FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

The craze for fanciful footwear has invaded even the realms of sport. Perhaps the smartest of the new models are the new patent cloth pumps, toe-capped and strapped with black patent leather, which show a long, narrow tongue of the white cloth extending up the front of the foot, and held in place at the ankle with a narrow strap of white cloth edged on either side with black patent leather. This strap is slipped under the top of the tongue in front, and fastened with a single jet button on one side of the ankle.

Other smart shoes—much in vogue for golf—are made in fawn or grey buckskin, with tan or black patent leather toe-caps, and a wide saddle strap to match that passes over the front of the foot from side to side, the low flat heels being of brown or black to match.

For tennis wear one finds an improved type of Oxford shoe made of white buckskin, with a black leather saddle set across the front, the sole being of black corrugated rubber—the whole presenting a very smart appearance.

Hand-painted negligees are now being imported. Usually they are of dashing colours, with large splashy designs with futuristic tendencies.

The plain little leghorn hat, headed with colour and turned up slightly in the back front, has been added to the flapper's wardrobe. It is an excellent style for bobbed hair.

Embroidered handkerchief linen is being used to make some very summery, cool-looking frocks. Usually the embroidery is used all over the frock and comes in small, conventional designs.

Very decorative boudoir lamps are made of talia, trimmed with clusters of silk fruit.

THE SILHOUETTE.

Will it Alter?

The smart section of society is greatly intrigued at the threatened change of silhouette that is undoubtedly going to carry all before it as the season advances.

The fact is that exclusive dress designers, both in Paris and London, are beginning to realise that the long, straight, shapeless bodice has had its day, and that everyone is ready to adopt a decisive change of fashion.

To meet this want dressmakers of the most advanced type are beginning to include amongst their models beautiful dresses made of priceless brocades which distinctly favour the princess type of gown. Showing decidedly long skirts and gracefully trained effects, the majority of these have the material draped in such a way that it gives the impression that it has been wound rather than arranged about the hips. The bodices of these new dresses are cut in one with the dress and are far closer fitting than have been accustomed to for many seasons past.

Hitherto this new mode has been most prominently displayed in dinner and reception gowns which are the models that are invariably chosen to introduce the first hint of a change of fashion. Signs are not wanting, however, that day dresses are beginning to be influenced by the new mode, for some of the most beautiful toilettes for day wear, made of crepe marocain or crepe broche, are fashioned after the princess type, introducing the new close-fitting mode.

To accentuate the slimness of these new day frocks many are being made with long close-fitting sleeves, while not a few are arranged so as to show an exceedingly clever long-aproned drape that also makes for slenderness, the fullness in every instance falling from below the hips, the upper part of the dress being more or less plain.

Frocks of this type are sensational on account of the fact that they reintroduce the need for more or less tight corseting, but even the new fashion only allows the hips to be tightly corseted—the line of the body being still allowed to go free.

Worn with the large picture hats of to-day, it is impossible to describe the chic and elegance of frocks of this type when really well made, and their arrival has already begun to make the loose-fitting toilettes of the early season a dead letter so far as smartness is concerned.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
 (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
KASHGAR	9,000	30 July 4 p.m.	Sta. Aden, P.S., M'les, L'don
SARDINIA	6,684	16th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,702	16th Aug.	Spore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
JEYPORE	6,580	29th Aug.	Spore, Pang C'bo & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,092	30th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,850	13th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,052	3rd Aug.	C'bo via Spore & Penang.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Thurs. Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
 The Union S.S. Company's "Australia" to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch service of steamers to East India & Ceylon.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for New Zealand and Australia via Panama.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ALIPORE	5,273	25 July 4 p.m.	Kobe.
DEVANHA	8,092	1st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
SICILIA	6,702	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	5th Aug.	Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
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Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th July.
S.S. "GLENADE"	15th August.
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	30th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENBEG	4th Aug.	L'DON, R'DAM, A'WERP, H'BURG.
S.S. GLENSHANE	28th Aug.	G'OA, L'DON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG.
S.S. GLENLUCE	2nd Sept.	G'OA, L'DON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	Java	23rd July	1st Aug.	B'via via Banka

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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NEXT SAILING.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common Ports to U.S.A. & Canada.

YOKOHAMA M. ... Wed., 25th July, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

JAMBURO via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Friday, 28th July.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 28th July.

SVONEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 29th July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

TOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMPA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 6th Aug.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

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S.S. "TRACIA" ... Sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sailing on or about 25th July.

S.S. "TRACIA" ... Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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S.S. "UMONA" ... Sailing 30th August.

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TAIYUAN	in port	28th July.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loesang	Fama	27th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Hoangang	Fri	28th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutang	28th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsing	28th July at 3 p.m.
TTAO via S'ow & S'hai Cheoyang	Sun	30th July at d'light.
KOBE	Letsang	30th July at d'light.
BANGKOK via Swatow Kwaisang	Woea	1st Aug. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hissang	2nd Aug. at noon.
TTAO via S'ow & S'hai Kwongang	Fri	4th Aug. at noon.
KOBE	Namsang	5th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Tungshing	Sun	5th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kaisang	19th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY, SWATOW, SPORE	Kingman	27th July at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sochow	27th July at 9 a.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'NIN	Muchow	28th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Szechow	29th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SPORE	Kwelyang	30th July at 9 a.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaidong	1st Aug. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kiangsu	1st Aug. at 2 p.m.

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For further particulars please apply to—

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K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPPING INTERESTS AND FUEL OIL.

In view of the increasing consumption of oil owing to the steady introduction of motor ships the following observation, in a New York contemporary, will be read with interest:

While some observers express the view that bunker fuel oil will be selling at \$1.40 per barrel f.a.s. New York, within the next few months, the tone of the market at the present time is steady at \$1.25 per barrel, and there are persistent rumours in the trade that a large company is shading the present price. Domestic demand has noticeably improved, but comparatively little export business is being done. Shipping interests are consuming large quantities on long standing contracts.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.

Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, having received instructions from the Cunard Steamship Company to resume work on the Franconia, a steamer of about 19,000 tons, work has now been restarted on the hull of the vessel, which is well advanced on the stocks. There are held up at Fairfield the Cunard liner Transylvania and the Anchor-Donaldson liner Letitia, and at Linthouse the Anchor liner Caledonia. These are all vessels for the Cunard or its associated companies, but no instructions have yet been received regarding them, so they are still being held up on the stocks. Progress is being made, however, with the fitting out at Fairfield of the Anchor-Donaldson liner Athenia, and at Linthouse with the construction on the stocks of the Anchor liner California.

HANDLING CARGO ON THE YANGTZE.

More up-to-date methods are now being introduced by steamship companies in the handling of cargo at Ichang. Formerly it was the custom for cargo lighters to trust to the current of the river, and to good luck to bring them alongside the vessel loading or unloading. When the river is high and the current strong, the men who work the lighters run no small risk as is shown by the number of accidents, in which lives have been lost, during the last high-water season. Two companies have now small tugs which take the lighters out to the steamers and other companies are expected to follow suit as the advantage of this innovation is apparent to the lighter companies and they are beginning to demand tugs. The advent of the oil-burning steamer on the Ichang-Chungking run has necessitated storing of oil-fuel at Ichang and the Asiatic Petroleum Company has already devoted one of its tanks to this purpose. Two oil-burners, the Anlan and Wan-hien, are already on the Ichang-Chungking run, and the Fuho of Jardine, Matheson & Co., which is expected to operate on the Upper River soon, is also an oil-burner.

SEALMEN'S WAIVES IN NEW ZEALAND.

A New Zealand correspondent writes: The Union Steamship Company recently entered into negotiation with the Merchant Service Guild in reference to the wages and conditions of service of officers employed in the company's vessels. These negotiations having fallen through, the company has now cited the Guild before the Arbitration Court at Wellington and seeks an award providing for a reduction of wages by 20 per cent. and reduction in working conditions, including the abolition of the eight-hour day and the substitution of a 56-hour week. At the present time the Arbitration Court has before it applications for wages reduction (by the abolition of the 13s. living bonus) from employers of both the North Islands. The South case was heard at Wellington, whilst the court opens at Auckland for the hearing of the Northern application. The situation in regard to wages is really very difficult. It is perfectly obvious that employers cannot continue to operate their factories with costs, and principally wages, at the present level. Equally obvious is it that workers cannot live on anything less than the present scale if any reasonable standard of decency is to be maintained. The court will probably compromise. The difficulty is, firstly, to the fact that New Zealand lives on her primary products, wool and meat, dairy products, and grain; and, secondly, to the increased cost of manufactures and living resulting from the war and from extravagant demands for profit. It is difficult to see how the situation can be improved.

